The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,643—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 40	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	21	Half-yearly	25
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Sheets Over ..... As. 4.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	3 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	2 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ...	3½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th Oct., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Cocanada, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on THURSDAY, 16th October, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, PAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... ,, 335

The ARCOT is due in London about 27th November. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Assyria's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th October, 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 320	140	Rs. 40	
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	Without food.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	Including Wine.
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	530	340	140	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, 3,000 Tons, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and a Surgeon and a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

U. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company
No. 2, Hummum Street

Bombay, September, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL, CAPT. BRAND,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS STEAMER will sail as above on or about 29th October. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,160 Tons, 300 H. P.,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 10th November.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents,
12th October, 1879.

N.B.—To be followed by the CITY OF BALTIMORE (S.S.) about the 30th November.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

LOCAL BOARD.

W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
Andrew Hay Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
John Gordon, Esq., Secy., Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL distribution of profits to participating Policy-holders (six years in force) applied either to a reduction of premium, or as an addition to the amount assured.

Average reduction per annum on original premium for the last 16 years, 50 PER CENT. OR TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims upon Indian Policies paid without reference to the Home Board upon production of satisfactory proof of death.

REDUCED SCALE OF RATES FOR INDIA.

Prospectuses on application.

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay Branch. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	H. Wyatt	20th Oct.
(a) ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
(a) KHIVA	2600	450	G. Lee	3rd Nov.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

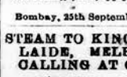
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. R. Torbock	28th Oct.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	11th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2283	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

THE FIRST AND THE OLDEST.

THE undersigned have received their NEW SUPPLY of TEAS of the current year's Spring Crop.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co.
24, Church Gate Street,
Opposite to the *Times of India*.

NOTICES.

RAWULPINDEE-ATTOCK RAILWAY.

STEADY MEN, experienced in RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION, may hear of work on applying to Colonel Bonus, Rawulpindee.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

A DISCOUNT of FIFTEEN PER CENT. is now allowed to insurers on FIRE POLICIES.

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co., Agents.

STIRLING & CO.,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BANKING & GENERAL AGENTS, AGENTS FOR Messrs. HORSLEY, PALMER, STIRLING & CO., OF GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, and for the Ginger Ale of Messrs. CANTRELL AND COCHRANE, OF DUBLIN AND BELFAST.
2, DEAN LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARBLE AND MARBLE WORKS

AND EVERY KIND OF STONE WORKS.

FOUNTAINS, Bathing Tubs, Flower Vases, Pillars, Steps, Flooring Slabs, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, &c.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
8, Apollo Pier, Bombay.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

WE beg most respectfully to intimate that, anticipating the requirements of our Up-country Constituents who have early cold season, we have just received from England and the Cape of Good Hope our first supply of ENGLISH FLOWER, LUCERN GRASS and VEGETABLE SEEDS All orders will as usual receive very prompt attention. Price Lists can be had post free. Our second cold season supply for late sowing is expected early in October next. Early orders are respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & Co.,
4th September, 1879. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A NEW sociable BAROUCHE, built by Lewis of Salisbury, price Rs. 2,000.

A handsome single-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, built by Peters and Sons, price Rs. 1,100.

A grey Arab HORSE, thoroughly broken in single and double Harness, price Rs. 450. Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England

Information regarding the sale or purchase of Carriages and Horses, &c., &c., can be obtained on applying to the undersigned at their establishment in Girgaum.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER :—

F	Rs. 11 per Barrel 25 lbs. each.		
FF	11-8	do	do.
FFF	12	do	do.
F	1 lb. tin	9 per dozen lbs.	
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
F	½ do	10	do.
FF	do	10	do.
FFF	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb canister at Rs. 40 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

MEIFFRE BROTHERS' CASH BAZAAR.

ENLARGEMENT OF PREMISES.

LARGE SHIPMENTS of every class and description of GOODS will arrive within the next few days.

Note address—

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	4 0	7 ft. by 9 ...	7 0
6 ft. by 8 ...	5 6	7 ft. by 12 ...	9 8
6 ft. by 9 ...	6 0	8½ ft. by 8½ ...	7 4
6½ ft. by 6½ ...	4 14	8½ ft. by 15 ...	13 4
6½ ft. by 8 ...	6 0	9½ ft. by 12 ...	13 0
7 ft. by 7 ...	5 8		

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
5½ ft. by 5½ ...	2 12	6½ ft. by 10 ...	5 14
6 ft. by 6 ...	3 4	7 ft. by 7 ...	4 4
6 ft. by 8 ...	4 6	7 ft. by 9 ...	5 8
6 ft. by 9 ...	4 14	7½ ft. by 7½ ...	4 12
6½ ft. by 6½ ...	3 12	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6 6
6½ ft. by 9 ...	5 4		

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20 ...	4 8	24 in. by 24 ...	5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20 ...	3 12	24 in. by 24 ...	4 12

TOWELS.

32 in. by 32	per doz. Rs.	7 8
32 in. by 45	,, ,,	10 8
34 in. by 34	,, ,,	8 8
34 in. by 45	,, ,,	11 4
34 in. by 54	,, ,,	13 8

FOR CASH ONLY.

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS, TOILETTE TABLE COVERS, SHIKAR CLOTH.

SOLE AGENT.
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Captain HARRY BENNETT McNEILL, Brigade Major, Sind Frontier Force, must submit the same to the undersigned WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of publication of this notice.

T. BELL, Lieut Col.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Jacobabad, 8th October 1879.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES are cheap, elegant and durable. They are well burnt, and of full length. 150 Tiles cover 100 square feet. Orders registered for new season. Tiles due here next week. For further particulars apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.
14, Meadow Street, Fort.

GEMS OF ENGLISH POETRY.—A Choice Collection of nearly 200 Selections for the use of High Schools, with BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES, EXPLANATORY NOTES and INSTRUCTIONS in VERSIFICATION and FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE, by D. N. WADIA, M.A., Principal, Sir J. J. P. S. Institution. Full Cloth Board, 252 pages, price Rs. 2. Postage 2 annas.

N. B.—The work will be very useful to candidates for Matriculation. BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS to be held on SATURDAY, the 18th October, current, Mr. Hoosjeshoy Hormusjee Shroff will propose the following Resolutions of which he has given due notice in conformity with Clause 59 of the Company's Articles of Association :—

1. That the Directors be requested not to purchase on account of this Company, the Mills of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company (in Liquidation.)

2. That the money when received from the Government for the sale of the foreshore rights, &c., be distributed amongst the shareholders of this Company.

By Order of the Board,

J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 15th October 1879.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY, 28, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., RECEIVE PACKAGES of any size or shape FOR TRANSMISSION to any part of India, at low rates of Freight, and Lists of all Cases, &c., sent through them, are supplied to the Office in Bombay, which is thus able at once to inform the Owners of Cases, &c., when they may be expected and to forward them to the Addressees. This plan reduces the risk of packages going astray to a minimum. Correspondents at Home should be requested to send their packages to the above address.

The BOMBAY OFFICE of this Agency DESPATCHES CASES, &c., to England and elsewhere in the same manner and at lowest rates. Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., Guaranteed Genuine, and made in strict accordance with the PHARMACOPŒIA.

All Orders, accompanied with Remittances or satisfactory reference, attended to promptly, and executed upon the best terms.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

B. S. MADON AND Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

☞ Wholesale Price List sent free by post on application.

NEWTON MASON'S
LINSEED LINCTUS! LINSEED LINCTUS!!
The great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c.
Cash As. 14 per Bottle.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WAR!!!
O WORLD!
O HEN, WHAT ARE YE, AND OUR BEST DESIGNS
THAT WE MUST WORK BY CRIME TO PUNISH CRIME!
AND SLAY AS IF DEATH HAD BUT THIS ONE GATE.
BYRON.

THE COST OF WAR.

"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house on every hill-side and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven."—Richard.

WHAT CAN BE MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR!

"I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war—Outraged Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by obeying her. . . . Man has his courtesies of War; he spares the woman and the child. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man—with the musket or the pick-axe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some one had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventable suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—Kingsley.

HOW MUCH LONGER MUST THE CAUSES OF THIS STARTLING ARRAY OF PREVENTIBLE DEATHS CONTINUE UNCHECKED?

FOR the MEANS of PREVENTION and for preserving Health, by natural means, see a large Illustrated Sheet, wrapped with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

HOW to PREVENT DISEASE and PREMATURE DEATH by natural means, use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

WHAT EVERY TRAVELLING TRUNK and HOUSEHOLD in the world ought to contain—
A BOTTLE of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
Without such a simple precaution the jeopardy of life is immensely increased.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

THE NURSERY.

BRAIN FOOD in CHILDHOOD.

SLEEP.

HEALTH in CHILDHOOD.

FRESH AIR, and

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT.

IMPORTANT to PARENTS.

SHOULD a parent have nothing to bestow on a child but a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health, and strength, and activity, whether he earns his simple meal by labour at the plough, anvil, or axe. On the contrary, if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he will curse you, though a millionaire.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT is an INDISPENSABLE REQUISITE in the PRESERVATION of CHILDREN'S HEALTH.

INJUDICIOUS DIET.

AS a gentle LAXATIVE or TONIC it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of late hours, over-heating, or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. Unlike other salines, instead of lowering the system, it invigorates it. The FRUIT SALT ought to be kept in every nursery, not only for use as a health-giving, pleasant,

COOLING, REFRESHING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, but also as a convenient and valuable remedial agent. Colds, feverishness, fevers, inflammatory diseases, &c. Many fevers and other inflammatory diseases would be thrown off, or greatly modified, if the FRUIT SALT and a blanket bath were used at the outset.

In disorders of the stomach or of impure blood it is invaluable, for not the least of its recommendations is its resemblance to fruit in the natural way in which it relieves the system of effete matter, which, if retained, poisons the blood. Its advantage over fruit is that it can always be at hand when required: at the same time it is in every respect as harmless as the juices of ripe fruit, from which it has been obtained.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it."—Wood Brothers, Chemists, Jersey, 1878.

ANY EMERGENCY.

IT ought to be kept in every bedroom, in readiness for any emergency, for under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm.

"SUCCESS IN LIFE."—A new invention is brought before the public and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that employed in an original channel could not fail to secure reputation and profit.—*Adams.* Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 2d., 2s. 2d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's patent.

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency :—TREACHER & Co.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen . . Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE BEST, PUREST AND
MOST WHOLESOME NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS
MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

CASH PRICE LIST.

TREACHER & Co.'s GINGER ALE, per doz. Re. 1-8.	TREACHER & Co.'s LIME-ADE, per doz. Re. 1-8.
TREACHER & Co.'s SODA WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER & Co.'s TONIC WATER, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER & Co.'s LEMONADE, per doz. Re. 1.	TREACHER & Co.'s GINGERADE, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER & Co.'s POTASH WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER & Co.'s AERATED WATER, per doz. as. 12.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Bottles (returnable) charged Rs. 2 per dozen extra.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE, is highly aromatic and pleasingly pungent to the palate; the various ingredients of which it is composed are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (*as with all our Aerated Waters*) are exercised in its production.

TREACHER'S LIME-ADE, is a delicious carbonated preparation of the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, an antiscorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character ranking as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times, healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

TREACHER'S SODA AND POTASH WATERS, are by the aid of steam power charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, and thereby rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

TREACHER'S TONIC WATER, is unequalled for delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

TREACHER'S LEMONADE AND GINGERADE, are as flavoured waters celebrated for their freshness and delicious taste.

TREACHER'S AERATED WATER, is thoroughly impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas, and being free from alkali, it is well adapted for admixture with Claret and Acid Wines. Alone it drinks sharper to the palate and with greater pungency than Soda Water.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND AERATED BEVERAGE BOTTLERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S — FINE STRONG LONGCLOTH, with fine cambric fronts and cuffs, an excellent shirt for wearing under uniform or the ordinary Patrol Jacket. Price per dozen, with or without collars attached, Rs. 45 cash.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S — BEST LONGCLOTH, linen fronts and cuffs, perfectly plain fronts, highly recommended for general wear. Price per dozen, without collars attached, Rs. 56. With collars attached, Rs. 62.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S — EXTRA SUPERFINE, made from the best and finest longcloth and linen, specially recommended for evening dress wear, per dozen without collars, Rs. 62. With collars attached, Rs. 68.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S — BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with collars attached. A splendid assortment of the newest designs always in stock colors perfectly fast, per dozen Rs. 60 cash.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S — THE OXFORD or JUTE MIXTURE, strongly recommended as a cool, absorbing and shrinkless shirt. We keep only the genuine, original and best material. Price per dozen with collars attached, Rs. 72.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S — BEST WOVE FLANNEL, nothing superior procurable, wool dyed and thoroughly shrunk. Price per half dozen, Rs. 52. SILK and WOOL, thoroughly shrunk, comfortable, absorbent and non-irritating, per half dozen, Rs. 52.

THE "WESTERN INDIA" SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
QUOTATIONS, FOR COGNACS OF
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case.		Rs.		CREDIT. Per Case.	
24	4	*	ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	*	ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	0	*	ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
30	0	*	ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular	33	12
31	12	*	ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	*	ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	0
27	8	*	ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
			Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	8
			Do. do. for ½ flasks	2	0
27	8	**	TWO STARS	28	0
30	8	***	THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	****	FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, Camballa Hill.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY: 4, Hummum Street, ENGRAVERS.) POONA: East Street

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal-face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40, 45 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock, Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.

German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS & SEALS.
NECKLETS.	KEEPERS.	SLEEVE LINKS.	SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
BRACELETS.	CROSSES.	SOLITAIRES.	SWIVELS.
BROOCHES.	RIBBON SLIDES.	SIGNET RINGS.	GOLD KEYS.
EAR-RINGS.		SCARF RINGS.	

A Large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls, Corals, &c.

COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazilian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Aluminium Frames.

WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.

WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.

Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and Jewellery undertaken and executed by skilled Workmen with care and expedition.

Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
Bombay: 4, Hummum Street. Poona: 1, East Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A DISCOUNT OF FIFTEEN PER CENT. is now allowed to insurers on FIRE POLICIES.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instants, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, R. D. CAIRNS, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China, H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, LEO DAURE, pro Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited), W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited), W. BLACKHALL, Manager,
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 10th October 1879.

FIELD AND FOREST KNIVES,

CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagne-Hook, large Blade, Wood Saw, Gimlet, Leather Borer, and an Extractor, durably mounted in finest Nickel Silver handles.

Each, Cash Rs. 5.

GEM SPORTING KNIVES,

Containing one each large and small Blades, Saw-Blade with File and Screw-driver, Folding Hook for removing stones from horses' feet, Nut-cracker, Corkscrew, Gimlet, Leather Borer, Tweezers, and Pick, in strong Buckhorn handles,

3 inch.	3½ inch.	3½ inch.	3½ in. with Lancet
Cash Rs. 5-0	Rs. 5-8	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 6-12

Mother-o'-Pearl, Tortoise-shell, & Ivory-handled PEN and POCKET KNIVES in variety.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING AVALON,
THE NEW SPARKLING WINE,
MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE APPLE.

MMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1879.

ONSOLS are still quoted at 97¾ and French ates at 118½. Four per cent. Enfaced Rupee l per is ½ per cent higher at 77½. Fours-and-a-ha lf unchanged at 84. Indian Exchange Bank shares are quoted as follows :—Oriental £19-10, Chartered £21, Chartered Mercantile £21, Hongkong and Shanghai £37; being an advance of £1 on the latter and a decline of 10s. on the former.

The London Money market is evidently hardening the rate of discount in the open market, on 3 months' bills being now quoted at 1½, and on 4 month's at 1⅝, an advance of ¼ per cent. on the previous day. Exchange on London in Paris is still quoted at Frs. 25·29½ per £.

In the Mincing Lane markets, Coffee is unaltered, Coobin Cocoanut Oil is unchanged, but Ceylon is 10s. per ton higher. Linseed and Rapeseed are both quoted 6d. per quarter higher. Wheat unchanged.

The Manchester Piece Goods market is reported firm, but Reuter's quotations are all the same as on Friday last.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet as unchanged prices all round, the day's sales being estimated at 7,000 bales of which 600 were Surats. In New York, ready Mid. Uplands is uncharged at 10¼ cents, but January shipment has advanced from 10·25 to 10·43 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts	2,000	29,000	2,000
Four days' do.	81,000	80,000	71,000
Total since 1st Sept.	671,600	600,700	332,000

We learn by the mail arrived to-day that an agreement has been come to by the representatives of the Bombay firms in Liverpool to confirm permanently the mutual allowance system for sales of Surat Cotton to arrive. The agreement previously was only for one year, which had expired, but the system has been found to work so well in practice, that the adoption of it as a permanency is undoubtedly a wise step.

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 52d. per oz.

EXCHANGE this morning opened with a very steady feeling, and on receipt of stronger advices by wire from Calcutta, an advance of 1-32d. was established in private paper and 1-16d. in Bank Bills. For the remainder of the week the market will, as usual, be guided by the rates obtained for Council drafts in London to-day; but the tendency at the moment seems upward, owing mainly to the large business doing in Calcutta, where exports are much more active than here. Moreover, there is probably a desire to sell private paper in anticipation of the approaching Doorgah Poojah holidays. We quote ready bills :—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 8 to 1-16d. per Rs.
Do. Do. 4 months' sight ..... 1s. 8 5-32d. „
Credits, 3 „ „ ..... 1s. 8¼d. „
Documents, 3 „ „ ..... 2-14 „

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 premium, 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm with a considerable business doing. For Fours there has been a considerable demand and business has been done at Rs. 93½ to ½, while for Fours-and-a-half the enquiry has been still better and transactions are reported at Rs. 100⅛. In Calcutta the quotation for the latter is Rs. 101½.

THE SHARE market continues very quiet with very little doing. Bank of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 667½. In Land Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 2 in Freres, and in Press shares a decline of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are quiet but steady. Dhurrumsey are Rs. 5 lower, but Oriental have advanced Rs. 5 and Manockjee Petit Rs. 12½ per share.

COTTON is dull, and for old stocks sellers would be pressed to concede Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but this does not lead to any business of importance for export. Of New Crop there are buyers for forward delivery at nominal current rates, but sellers do not seem inclined to go on at the moment.

SEEDS.—Linseed is dull and unaltered; and in Rapeseed no fresh business is reported. For Gingelly there is an active enquiry at Rs. 42½ per candy, but arrivals are still small.

WHEAT is very firm and for best Soft White there are buyers at Rs. 4·2½ per candy.

FREIGHTS are not quotably altered. For Liverpool some small engagements of measurement are reported per S.S. Speke Hall at 28s. 9d. For Trieste and Venice business has been done at 13s 9d., payable here; and forward engagements, February-March shipment, are reported for Genoa and Marseilles at 32s. 6d. for both and 35s. per ton for Cotton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS are steady. In Grey Goods there is still a fair business passing at previous prices, but other sorts are quiet and only moving off slowly.

COALS continue firm. Sales are reported of Laird's in harbour at Rs. 20, and of Cardiff and Davison's, to arrive, at Rs. 21 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. c.	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	667½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	4 do	250
National Bank of India.	87,320	£12·10·0	£12·10·0	6 do	110

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)...	4,000	100	all	15 p.c.	845
Freres Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,300	15		4 p.a.	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	40 p.a.	850
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ...	6,000	1,400		15 p.a.	180

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,500	150 p.a.	900
Albert Kurrachee Co....	200	2,000	1,100	120 do	1,000
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	12 p.c.	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	600
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25	470
Benzi Cotton Co.....	158	500	all	50 p.a.	650
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	85
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	38
Carmar Co.....	1,000	1,000	all	72 do	90
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,250	all	30 do	400
Dholleru F. & G. Co....	400	500	all	15 do	125
Dhoolia Ginning Co....	333	1,000	all	30 do	910
Fort Press Co.....	50	3,500	1,250	50 do	975
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	50 p.a.	425
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do	220
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	400	all	25 do	200
Stad Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	480
Stad & Punjab Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,315
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.	580 xd.

* For Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		405
Alliance Spinning	800	2,250	all	30 p. a.	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	Nil	Nil	58
Bawangeer M. and P. Company	80	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United.....	800	1,000	all	25	750
Coorla S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	do	560
Central India S. and W Company	2,500	50	all	do	575
Dharumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	do	220
Empress S. and W. Co...	700	500	all	do	375
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	25	805
Hin tustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	do	310
Hyderabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 000	Nil	425
Jeewraj Balloo Mills	788	1,000	all	do	640
Khandesh Spinning....	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	870
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	510
Madras Spinning	800	1,25	all	do	300
Madras U. Spinning....	42	1,000	all	50 p.c.	1,175
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. C.....	80,000	50	Nil	Nil	7
Mayoobjee Pattit	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.c.	1,095
Morarjee Spinning	1,04:	1,000	all	Nil	930
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do	80 xd.
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	95:	1,000	all	do	710
Oriental.....	4,000	622	all	18	575
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,25	all	Nil	88
Sa-oon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	do	525
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	do	580
Do do, 5 Shares	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	740
Victoria Mills	556	1,000	all	Nil	475

* For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 2l8· 2·0	5 p. ct	302
Do. New 4 per Shares..	..	£20 13·0·16·6	do	36
Ditto ...	..	£20 6·5· 7·3	do	72
Ditto ...	..	£20 11·12·1	do	52
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	£100	1,000	do	1,125
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18 19·6·5·15	do	265

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,350	400	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	800	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	do	
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	do	
Granville S. and W. Co...	1,800	500	all	do	
Meriad S. and W. Co..	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	do	

BOBMAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 11th Oct. 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	36,102	0	0
Merchandize	52,634	0	0
Telegraph.....	629	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Total Rs.....	89,365	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1878.
Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	52 633	0	0
Merchandize	61,464	0	0
Telegraph	436	0	0
Other Receipts	219	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,14,174	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	24,809	0	0

The decrease in the coaching traffic is chiefly on account of the Dussera and Manockshaw Poonum having fallen in the corresponding week in 1878.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. AND O. BARQUE ACACIA, 390 tons, Captain J. Henderson, will sail to-day for Bussorah, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP NORTH RIDING, 1,389 tons, Captain J. Ward, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 27,585 Indian maunds salt.

THE S.S. KING ARTHUR, 1,047 tons, Captain H. Carter, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Korrachee, with a general cargo, and 80 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's. S.S. THIBET, 2,593 tons, Captain J. W. Torbock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice (19th inst.) with the following cargo :—634 packages piece goods, 4 cases wine, 2 bales twist, 2 packages earthenware, 1 package glassware, 9 packages provisions, 50 kegs lead lead, 8 packages papers, 6 casks beer, 2 packages glass, 610 boxes silver, 5 cases saffron, 13 packages pellitory, 1 box gold leaves, 1 box jewellery, 6 boxes specie, 19 bales cotton, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
15	Thibet (s)	Torback	Venice, Sept 19.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
15	St. Anne	Rodense	Pondicherry.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer King Arthur, Carter, for P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship North Riding, Ward, for Calcutta.
Barque Acacia, Henderson, for Bussorah.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Thibet, for China.
Steamer Pachamba, for P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
10 Orion (s) ..... Wadley ..... Liverpool, Sept 6.
Mongolia (s ..... Edmond ..... Southampton. Sept 4.
11 Shah Jehan (s) ..... Forbes ..... Colombo, Sept 28.
Celestial Empire ..... Duncan ..... Cardiff, May 27.

DEPARTURES

Oct. 10.—Ships Lottie Warren Beecroft and Ann Millicent.
Oct. 11.—Steamers Maharani and Mahratta. Ship Falls of Bruar, Cape Breton, County of Aberdeen and James Livesey.

PASSENGERS.

Per Mongolia.—From Southampton—Mr Allnutt, Mrs Pog, and infant, Mr Samuels, Surgeon Major Reddon, Mr Duncan, Mr Forbs, Mr Petrie, Mr Michell, Mr Cuffie, Miss Ritchie, Miss M Ritchie, Mr Gordon and Mr Atkins. From Suez.—Mrs Forbes and infant. From Madras—Major Campbell, Mr and Mrs Inglis, and Major Samuells.
Per Baghdad, sailed on 11th Oct—Per Rangoon—Mr Ferguson and Mr Hil. For Woolmein.—Mr Jamaica.
Per s. s. Almora, which sailed on 11th inst.—For London—Mrs Garden, Master Kemp, Master and Miss Masson, Major Smith, Dr. Mountjoy, Messrs Bulkley, George, Innes Monies, and Buse. For Colombo—Messrs Sage and Laoombe For Madras—Messrs Leo, Lovett, and Taylor.

MADRAS.

Oct.
ARRIVALS.
12 Chupra (s) .... Calcutta.
Orient (s) .... Rangoon.
13 Maharaja (s) .... Calcutta.
DEPARTURES.
11 Purulia(s)..... ..... Rangoon.
Khandalla (s)..... ..... Bombay.
12 Madura (s) .... Calcutta.
ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.
Per s.s Oriental, from Rangoon and Northern Ports, Oct 13.—From Rangoon—Lieut Mackinlo-h, Mrs Hallet, and Miss Nanele. From Visagapatam—Major Blenkando From Coconada—Captain Mitch ll. From Masulipatam—Rev Morgan, Mrs Morgan, and 2 sons.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July. 19 Dragon, H M, ss. Hawkins, from Mussowa.
Aug. 20 Seagull, H M ss, Hero, from Zaila.
31 Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Perim.
Sept. 22 Neera, ss, Griffin, from Bombay.
21 General Domville, ship, Stanton, from Cardiff.
26 Duplex, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
26 India, ss, Dougherty, from Zanzibar.
29 Abyssinia, ss, Russell, from Bombay.
Oct. 1 Teheran, ss, Johnson, from London.
1 St. Andrew, s, Parkins, from Batavia.
3 Assyria, s, Hay, from London.
3 Cansara, ss, Hay, from Kurrachee.
3 Manora, ss, Cosens, from London.
3 Pollux, ss, Raeburn from Trieste.
5 Leon, ss, Arana, from five ports.
5 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Berbera.
4 Djemnah, ss, Didier, from Marseilles.
4 Olympia, ss, Craigie, from Kurrachee.
5 Cathay, ss, Jones, from China.
5 City of Agra, ss, Robertson, from Calcutta.
5 Konnin in Emma, ss, Ordeman, from Batavia.
6 Sumatra, ss, Bricoe from Bombay.
6 Galley of Lorne, ss, Dryden, from Shanghai.
7 Columbian, ss, Baldwins, from Bombay.
7 Crease, F T ship, Cardounean, from Toulon.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 30 Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, to Berbera.
Oct. 1 Teheran, ss, Johnson, to Bombay.
2 St Andrew, ss, Parkins, to Mar eilles,
3 Manora, ss, Cosens, to Calcutta.
3 Pollux, ss, Raeburn, to Bombay.
3 Leon, ss, Arana, to Mumbles.
4 India, ss, Dougerty, to Bombay.
4 Assyria, ss, Russell, to Zanzibar.
4 Assyria, ss, Hay, to Kurrachee.
4 Cansara, ss, Hay, to London.
4 Djemnah, ss, Didier, to Shanghai.
4 Olympia, ss, Craigie, to Genoa.
4 Cathay, ss, Jones, to London.
5 City of Agra, ss, Robertson, to London.
5 Konningin Emma, ss, Ordeman, to Amsterdam.
6 Neera, ss, Raffles, to Gaurdafua.
6 Tripler, ss, Such, to Mauritius.
6 Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, to Gaurdafua.
6 Sumatra, ss, Briscoe, to Venice.
6 Galley of Lorne, ss, Dryden, to New York.
7 Columbian, ss, Baldwins, to Jeddah.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dragon, H M, ss, Hawkins, from Mussowa.
Sea Gull, H M ss, Hero, from Zaila.
General Domiville, ship, Stanton from Cardiff.
Crease, F T ship, Cardounean, from Toulon.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

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Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	85
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	38
Carmar Co.....	1,000	1,000	all	72 do	90
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,250	all	30 do	400
Dholleru F. & G. Co....	400	500	all	15 do	125
Dhoolia Ginning Co....	333	1,000	all	30 do	910
Fort Press Co.....	50	3,500	1,250	50 do	975
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	50 p.a.	425
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do	220
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	400	all	25 do	200
Stad Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	480
Stad & Punjab Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,315
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.	580 xd.

* For Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		405
Alliance Spinning	800	2,250	all	30 p. a.	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	Nil	Nil	58
Bawangeer M. and P. Company	80	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United.....	800	1,000	all	25	750
Coorla S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	do	560
Central India S. and W Company	2,500	50	all	do	575
Dharumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	do	220
Empress S. and W. Co...	700	500	all	do	375
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	25	805
Hin tustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	do	310
Hyderabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 000	Nil	425
Jeewraj Balloo Mills	788	1,000	all	do	640
Khandesh Spinning....	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	870
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	510
Madras Spinning	800	1,25	all	do	300
Madras U. Spinning....	42	1,000	all	50 p.c.	1,175
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. C.....	80,000	50	Nil	Nil	7
Mayoobjee Pattit	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.c.	1,095
Morarjee Spinning	1,04:	1,000	all	Nil	930
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do	80 xd.
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	95:	1,000	all	do	710
Oriental.....	4,000	622	all	18	575
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,25	all	Nil	88
Sa-oon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	do	525
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	do	580
Do do, 5 Shares	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	740
Victoria Mills	556	1,000	all	Nil	475

* For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 2l8· 2·0	5 p. ct	302
Do. New 4 per Shares..	..	£20 13·0·16·6	do	36
Ditto ...	..	£20 6·5· 7·3	do	72
Ditto ...	..	£20 11·12·1	do	52
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	£100	1,000	do	1,125
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18 19·6·5·15	do	265

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,350	400	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	800	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	do	
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	do	
Granville S. and W. Co...	1,800	500	all	do	
Meriad S. and W. Co..	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	do	

BOBMAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 11th Oct. 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	36,102	0	0
Merchandize	52,634	0	0
Telegraph.....	629	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Total Rs.....	89,365	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1878.
Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	52 633	0	0
Merchandize	61,464	0	0
Telegraph	436	0	0
Other Receipts	219	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,14,174	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	24,809	0	0

The decrease in the coaching traffic is chiefly on account of the Dussera and Manockshaw Poonum having fallen in the corresponding week in 1878.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Conductor Ratcliffe, Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India for 182 days.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service :—
Lieut-Col (Brevet Col) Cornell, Bengal Staff Corps, Ordinary Pension £456-5, Annuity £68-19-0.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of the following officers of Royal Engineers, a present on furlough in England, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
Major Clive, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Captain Nicholson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
The services of Lieut Smith, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for employment in Field Service.
The services of Captain E C Ellis on, R, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignations of the undermentioned officers :—
Bengal Provincial—Perdis, R S B, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Purno Chunder Sircar, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Bengal Irrigation—Mathews, J P H, Superintending Engineer 1st Grade.
Kimber, J, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade; Simon, F, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade; Unwin, H, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade; Kleiss, C, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade. Mohesh Chunder Bose, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade. Canu, H P, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Irrigation—Brind, A W, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade; Graydon, N A, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade; Atkinson, J, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Military Works Branch—Bromley, W B, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
State Railways—Reynolds, R, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade; Ball, G H, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade; Hawkes, F A, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade; Atkinson, J, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade; Bell, W A, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Accounts Branch—Hopkins, J, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, Bombay.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Oct. 9.)

Surgeon-Major Thomson, Officiating Civil Surgeon, 2nd Class, is recalled from the privilege leave of absence granted to him and posted temporarily to Jullundur.
Surgeon-Major Taylor, Civil Surgeon, Peshawar, is appointed Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Senate of the Punjab University College :—Colonel Davies, C S I; Mr Henderson, Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate; The Venble H D Ma thew, M A, Archdeacon of Lahore.
The Motamid of His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur, in attendance on His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
Sheikh Firoz-ud-din, of Bahawalpur; Khalifa Sayad Muhammad Hossain of Patiala; Munshi Ruka Chand, Rai Bahadur, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Bahramper; and Mir Rahmat Ali, Khan Bahadur, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lieut-Col D vies, C S I, is, on the expiration of his term of office as Additional Financial Commissioner, Punjab, appointed to officiate as Financial Commissioner, Punjab.
Surgeon Ryan, 5-17th Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Hoti Mardan, in addition to his other duties.
Surgeon Blood, 3rd Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Dera Ismail Khan, in addition to his other duties.
Major Higgins, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for three months.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 15th October, 1879.

1 There will be no morning paradeon Friday the 17th inst., instead of which the Regiment will parade at the Town Hall on Saturday the 18th inst., and march thence to the Polo-ground near the Oval for Company drill under their Company Officers. The parade will be in white uniform, arms, accoutrements and helmets.
2 The following Sections in the Field Exercise, part II, will be practised on Saturday evening :—Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. The fall in will take place at 5 P.M. punctually at the Town Hall.

By Order, F. TOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, September 23.

The following promotions have taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz :—
Barrack-Sergeant Page to be Quartermaster, vice Butler.
Sergeant-Major Brown to be Quartermaster, vice Smithson.
Chief Engineer Mathews has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, September 26.

1st Life Guards, Captain Dunbar retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Lieut Spicer to be Captain, vice Duncombe, retired. Second Lieut. the Hon C R G W Bampfylde, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Spicer.
2nd Dragoon Guards, Captain Waldie-Griffith resigns his Commission.
5th Dragoon Guards, Lieut Atherton, to be Captain, vice Sankey, retired. Lieut C E Wade, to be Captain, vice Stevenson. Second Lieut Craduck, to be Lieut, vice Atherton.
7th Dragoon Guards, Brevet Major Campbell, to be M jor, vice Molyneux.
6th Dragoon, Sergeant-Major Oliver, to be Quartermaster, vice Mitchell.
9th Lancers, Sergeant-Major Forsythe, to be Quartermaster, vice Fuller.
14th Hussars, Second Lieut Mitchell, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Heron-Maxwell.
16th Lancers, Second Lieut Firman resigns his Commission.
17th Lancers, Lieut Kevill-Davies, to be Captain, vice the Hon E V Wyatt Edgell.
Royal Artillery, Veterinary-Surgeon, First Class, Ferrie, to be Veterinary-Surgeon.
Coldstream Guards, Lieut Beaumont, Earl of Wiltshire, to be Second Lieut, vice Drummond.
Scots Guards, Second Lieut Drummond, to be Second-Lieut, in succession to Lieut and Captain Jones.
3rd Foot, Sub-Lieut Cates to be Lieut.
6th Foot, Second Lieut Greenwood, to be Second Lieut, vice Mackenzie.
8th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Martin retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col. Lieut Russell retires from the Service.
11th Foot, Second Lieut Carden, to be Lieut, vice Lang. Second Lieut Kelly-Collins to be Lieut, vice Lamhardi, retired. Second Lieut Light, to be Second Lieut, vice Smith-Dodsworth, resigned.
13th Foot, Second Lieut Shubrick, to be Lieut, vice Pardoe, who died from wounds received in action.
17th Foot, Second Lieut Tarry, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Webb. Second Lieut Ryall, to be Second Lieut, vice Watson. Second Lieut Reilly, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Gordon. Second Lieut Besle, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut McKinstry.
20th Foot, The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut De la P Robinson and Browne are cancelled. Lieut De la P Robinson to be Adjutant, vice Deming. Lieut Browne to be Captain, vice Liddell, retired. Lieut Waudby to be Captain, vice Webster. Second Lieut Sir G L J Temple, Bart., to be Lieut, vice Waudby.
23rd Foot, Captain and Brevet Lieut-Col De Vic Tupper, to be Major, vice Brevet Col Balliet, deceased. Lieut Blyth, to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieut-Col Tupper.
25th Foot, Lieut Bradshaw has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Second Lieut Taylor, to be Second Lieut, vice Drummond.
26th Foot, Lieut Jamieson, to be Captain, vice Mecham.
34th Foot, Second Lieut Wood, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Wiles.
40th Foot, Second Lieut Seward, to be Second Lieut in succession to second Lieut Wilbraham. Second Lieut Cooper, to be Second Lieut, vice Lamb. Second Lieut Simpson, to be Second Lieut, vice Jacob.
41st Foot, Captain Wade has been permitted to assume the surname of Dalton in addition to and after that of Wade.
57th Foot, The promotions to the rank of Major of Captains Picot and Tredennick are cancelled. Captain Tredennick to be Major, vice Meaden. Captain Bicknell to be Major, vice Clarke. Captain Wade has been permitted to assume the surname of Dalton in addition to and after that of Wade.
60th Foot, Lieut Holbech is seconded for service in a civil capacity in the Island of Cyprus.
63rd Foot, Second Lieut Bell, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Second Lieut Anderson. Second Lieut Ternan, to be Second Lieut, vice Hudson. Second Lieut Wickham, to be Second Lieut, vice Gardner.
65th Foot, Second Lieut McNair, to be Second Lieut, vice Henderson.
66th Foot, Second Lieut Mellise, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Adams. Second Lieut Honywood, to be Second Lieut, vice Melvill.
76th Foot, Supernumerary Sub-Lieut Whateley, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Sub-Lieut in succession to Lieut McDonald.
78th Foot, Second Lieut Macintyre, to be Second Lieut, vice Ryall. Lieut McDougall to be Instructor of Musketry, vice L

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 15, 5-35 P. M.

The closing price of Bar Silver per ounce to day is 52d, with a firm market.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India held this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d. received 5 per cent., all above that rate in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 35 lakhs.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 78 ; Four-and-a half ditto, 84½.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HOW TO SECURE INDIA FROM RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

LONDON, Oct. 15, 5-50 P.M.

M. Vambery writes to the *Pesther Lloyd* saying that nothing short of the establishment by Great Britain of permanent garrisons at Candahar, Herat, Balkh, and Kabul will effectively secure India against Russian intrigues That measure will be necessary if Great Britain wishes to keep Russia at bay in the East. This expression of opinion by one so well qualified like M. Vambery to write on the subject is attracting considerable attention.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

GENERAL ROBERTS WITHIN KABUL.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 15.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer* from the front, dated 11th instant, states that General Roberts visited the Bala Hissar, accompanied by Mustafi Wazir Daud Shah. In describing the Residency he states that the walls within which our men were killed are still standing, scarred with bullet marks. At the south end of the Residency a lane opens, and, in a space formed, were two graves marked by stones. A door to the left led to the Residency, and the view from the courtyard conveys an idea of a final struggle. The bare walls of Cavagnari's rooms are standing, divested of everything. At the northern end of the courtyard, stands a high building, from the roof of which a hot fire had been directed against the mutineers. Three of the outer walls of the courtyard are still standing ; but beneath these was a mass of *debris*, in front of which was a pile of half charred logs, where bodies had been burnt. Beneath the rubbish the bodies of Cavagnari and Kelly are said by the Kotwal to lie. Excavations are at once to be made.

The holes pierced by our men in the upper walls for musketry fire are still, visible. In many places blood stains are met with and in a small room where a few brave men had been shut was found a heap of fetid bones and ashes, in which bones were also found.

Not a single article is to be found in the Residency, the loot having been complete.

General Roberts afterwards visited the Amir's palace, where he saw Cavagnari's visiting diary.

At the Sunday parade all the troops passed in procession through Bala Hissar, and two regiments were subsequently quartered in it.

Three men have died in hospital from wounds received at Charasia.

THE BOMBAY TRANSPORT PONIES.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 15.

The Bombay transport ponies passing through Allahabad are, without exception, fit and serviceable animals. The report published by a local paper to the contrary effect is devoid of foundation.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

ENTRY OF GENERAL GOUGH INTO JALLALABAD.

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

General Gough, with a strong force of all arms, entered Jallalabad on the 14th instant.

Heliographic communication has been established with General Bright.

Arrangements are being made for the safe conduct of convoys to Jugdulluck, whence arrangements will no doubt be made from Kabul.

The Khan of Khelat fired a royal salute on hearing of the fall of Kabul, and has telegraphed his congratulations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that a defensive alliance between Germany and Austria has been signed.

THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

ISMAILIA, Oct. 14.

H. M. Troopship Euphrates has passed through the Suez Canal outward bound for Bombay.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Nepaul, with the outward English Mails of the 3rd October, left here for Bombay at 6 a. m.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been quiet but steady. Sarats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras	5¼
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8¼ lbs. do.	6-7½
20's Mule Twist	0-9½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	118½
Bar Silver	52.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. do.	84
Oriental Bank shares	£19-10
Chartered „ „	£21
do Mercantile „ „	£21
Hongkong & Shanghai shares	£37

The mill premises, machinery, buildings, stock-in-trade, and ground belonging to the Mandvi Spinning, Weaving, and Press Company, situated near the Elphinstone Bridge at Maugaon, were put up to sale by public auction yesterday afternoon, by the order of Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., auctioneers, at the office of Mr. J. Y. Lang, the official liquidator of the company. The sale was held pursuant to an order made by the High Court, subject to a reserved bid and the sanction of the court. The sale opened with a bid of Rs. 2,50,000 by Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tatta, which rose to and stopped at a bid of Rs. 2,55,000 by Mr. C. J. Tarrachund. This amount being below the reserved price, the liquidator bought in the property.

The application by the Bank of Bengal for a rule *nisi* against Mr. Walter Lang and another, trading under the name of Finlay, Scott and Co., in Bombay and Kurrachee, calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not, amongst other things, make an affidavit showing whether they had in their possession any letters or telegrams relating to their affairs which are subject to investigation; and why the hearing of the petition should not be postponed to the second Wednesday in March, 1880, came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Green, the vacation judge, at the Insolvency Court, yesterday. The Advocate General (Mr. Marriott) appeared to show cause against the rule, and in doing so read an affidavit made by Mr. Lang in reply to the affidavit of Mr. Moultie, the agent of the Bank of Bengal, a summary of which we published in our issue of the 9th instant. Mr. Lang's affidavit denied *in toto* the allegations made by Mr. Moultrie. Another affidavit by Mr. Moulbie, in reply to Mr. Lang's affidavit, was also read by the Advocate General, who commented at length on both documents, contending that sufficient grounds had not been shown for an adjournment of the matter for so long a period as the opposing creditors asked for. Mr. Pigot appeared in support of the rule, and after the matter had been fully argued, his Lordship gave the following decision: "The Court being of opinion that it has no power to amend the order to the effect mentioned in sections 1, 3 and 5 of the rule *nisi* and the aboved named Walter Lang having denied possession of the Kurrachee letter book, and the documents referred to in section 2 of the rule *nisi*, and there referred to in the name of the Kurrachee letter book, and of any such statements as those referred to in section 6 of the rule *nisi*, makes no order on the matters referred to in such clauses, and having regard to the absence from Bombay of Mr. G. J. Arbuthnot referred to in the affidavits, and alleged to be a material witness on the part of the opposing creditors, the Court is of opinion that such opposing creditors should have further time allowed them for investigating the affairs of the insolvents, and that the hearing of the matter of the petition should be adjourned until the second Wednesday in January, with leave to the said insolvents to amend their schedule as they may be advised, the cost of the application to be adjourned.

It is officially announced that the following gentlemen are appointed members of a Committee for the purpose of making arrangements for the collection and despatch of Indian contributions to the Melbourne Exhibition:—President: E. C Buck, Esquire, C.S., Director of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Members: J. S. Gamble, Esquire, M.A., Officiating Conservator of Forests, Bengal; J. E. O'Conor, Esquire, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce; T. S. Anderson, Esquire, of the firm of Messrs. Anderson, Wright and Co., of Calcutta.

The title of "Rai Bahadur" has been conferred upon Assistant Surgeon Brij Lal Ghose in "recognition of his long and faithful services to Government."

It is officially notified that officers returning to England on promotion to the rank of Major-General, are entitled to passage money or contract passage, only as regimental officers, and cannot be provided with passages in Her Majesty's Indian troopships. The wives and families of these officers are not entitled to passage at the public expense.

The Indian troopship Jumna, Captain Parsons, sailed from Portsmouth on Sept. 25 with troops for Bombay. She embarked 536 men, belonging to the 2nd Battalion 2nd Foot, the 2nd Battalion 8th Foot, the 1st Battalion 12th Foot, and the 68th and 33rd Foot, 18 women, and 28 children. The following officers also embarked:—Captain Flood, 2nd Foot; Captain Brown, 8th Foot; Captain Morris, 12th Foot; Lieutenants Fitzgerald and Hilliard, 68th Foot; Captain Tibbs, 70th Foot; Captain Conor, 33rd Foot; Colonel Pearse, Royal Horse Artillery; Colonel French, R.A.; Lieutenant Gordon, R.A.; Surgeon-Major Carew and Surgeon M'Cracken, A.M.D.; Major Robinson, R.A.; Lieutenant Twigg, 6th Foot; Lieutenant Poulton, 12th Foot; Lieutenants Hood and Glidden, 16th Foot; Lieutenants Egerton and Moore, 17th Foot; Lieutenants Bowes, 21st Foot; Lieutenants Dunlop-Smith and Lairns father, 22nd Foot; Major Arbuckle and Captains Smith and Rigg, R.A.; Lieutenants Verner and Fleming, 25th Foot; Lieutenants Browning and Gibb, 29th Foot; Lieutenants Burton and Carmichael, 33rd Foot Lieutenants Edwards, 39th Foot; Lieutenants Campbell and Moggridge, 40th Foot; Lieutenant Guilding, 44th Foot; Lieutenant Plumer, 48th Foot; Lieutenant Baskerville, 51st Foot; Lieutenant Pollard, 54th Foot; Lieutenant Forster, 15th Foot; Captain Wingate, Bombay Staff; and Captain Aitken, R.A. The Jumna will call in at Plymouth and embark 280 men belonging to the 1st Battalion 25th and the 1st Battalion 21st Foot; 87 men belonging to the 3rd Battery 8th Brigade R.A.; 87 men belonging to the 4th Battery 8th Brigade; and 87 men of the 7th Battery 7th Brigade; nine women and 18 children; and the following officers, many of whom received sailing orders at the last moment:—Majors Studdy, Smuttleworth, and Anderson, Captain Denny, and Lieutenants Murchison, Toms, Nicholls, Blewett, and Jellett, R.A.; Captains Curtis and Carter, and Lieutenants Loss and Woolcombe, 25th Foot; Lieutenant Mackay, 54th Foot; Captain Garrett, 66th Foot; Captain Kay, 68th Foot; Captain Hext, 12th Foot; Captain Jackson, 81st Foot; Captain Welman, 85th Foot; Lieutenant Wheler, 81st Foot; Lieutenant Durham, 10th Hussars; Surgeon-Major Ferguson, A.M.D.; and Major Vivian, Captains Lloyd, Chandler, and Meacham, and Lieutenant Dempster, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

A movement has been set on foot to hold a Flower Show in the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, in February or March next. Sir Richard Temple has consented to be the patron; and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been asked to join the Committee. The following is a complete list of those who have already signified their wish to assist the movement and their willingness to act on the Committee:—Mr. Justice Kemball, Mr. Justice Melvill, Sir Frank Souter, the Hon'ble M. Mowat, Mr. J. H. Grant, Sir Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengaee, Surgeon General W. G. Hunter, Messrs. Gattan Geary, Henry Cleveland, C. E. Fox, Homjee Cursetjee Dady, Rienzi Walton, K. N. Kabraee, and Dr. Succaram Arjoon.

There never was a man more clearly intended by nature for a soldier than Bill Beresford, says "John Junior" in *Vanity Fair*. From the time of his birth, two-and-thirty years ago, he seemed to be marked out for distinction in the profession of arms. As a boy he delighted in field sports and hare-brained adventures. At twenty he went into the 9th Lancers, and immediately became one of the most popular men in the Army. Kind and good-natured to his friends, he is so full of ardour for every fray he can get at that he is known as "Fighting Bill"; he has always been much admired by the ladies; and after being present in the Afghan campaign, he used up his leave as a volunteer in the Zulu War, where he displayed so much gallantry as to win the Victoria Cross. Having done this, he came home, saw a horse-race, and immediately started again for India to win fresh laurels. He hates cowardice and meanness, and is altogether rather like a knight-errant of the Middle Ages than the younger brother of a great peer.

We quoted some remarks the otherday from the Allahabad paper regarding the alarming prevalence of fever in the Peruabghur district; and the disease, we are sorry to find, has a more extensive range. A "District Officer" writes that the description of affairs in Pertabgurh, above alluded to, is also fully applicable to the districts of Agra, Aligarh, and Meerut, wherefever of a severe epidemic form has existed for some time. The mortality in these districts, and particularly in the Aligarh district, has been very great for some months past, and no abatement of the disease is yet noticeable. It is said that deaths in the Aligarh district alone have exceeded 20,000 for one month. More medical relief for the suffering villagers appears to be greatly needed, for the ravages of the fever are in extent becoming more appalling daily.

The Madras Sappers and Miners have been ordered to leave Bangalore for the Frontier, and were to start by a special troop train on Monday last.

Their own customs show that none but the most excessive severity will be appreciated by the Afghans. As an instance of the heavy punishment in vogue amongst them even for ordinary offences, we quote the following from a Kandahar letter to a contemporary:—"A couple of days ago a wretched Pathan was taken before the Governor, charged with having stolen a donkey. The offence was proved, and the prisoner had one of his hands struck off at the wrist."

The two companies of the Bombay Sappers and Miners which were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for Field Service, for Poona yesterday morning by special train for Bombay, under the command of Captain Sullivan, and will go on from here to Kurracnee, being destined for the Bolan Pass.

The position of the British representatives at Mandalay before Mr. St. Barbe received orders to withdraw from his post is sufficiently indicated by the following paragraph from a Rangoon letter to a Calcutta paper, written on the 29th September:—The feeling at the Burmese Court apparently is that, in the absence of Colonel Browne, the assistants and other officials are nothing more or less than *keraunes or* sarawgyees, which simply means writers or clerks; it is evident to all that the Residency here in its present state is looked down upon by the Burmese Court, and it must be very humiliating to officers like Mr. St. Barbe and Mr. Phayre to be placed in such a position.

We are glad to see that more satisfactory accounts than we have been used to for several months past are now being received from Kashmir. A recent report from Srinagar states that the rice crop is being harvested, that the weather is most favourable for agricultural prospects, and that the outturn will probably suffice, with careful management, for the wants of the enormously reduced population. Certainly, grain may now be procured for money in Srinagar and elsewhere, and the distress is not nearly so keen or general as before. The native contractor has succeeded in getting nearly 35,000 maunds of grain into the valley; and his contract, which expires on the 15th current, is not likely to be renewed.

The various corps on the Kandahar line are not too flush of officers, judging from the following, supplied by the Kandahar correspondent of the *Pioneer*:—The 29th Bombay N. I. (the 2nd Baluchis) marched for Khelat-i-Ghilzai with a couple of officers—Lieutenant-Colonel Galloway, Officiating Commandant, and Lieutenant Beville, Adjutant, &c., to six companies. Two officers, Colonel Nicholetts and Lieutenant Campbell, died of cholera; Major Sartorius and Lieutenant Broome have been invalided; Major Bryant, with a couple of companies, is marching from Chaman, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tanner, who has lately got command of the regiment, is expected here in a few days. A wing of the 3rd Goorkhas also, with General Hughes, has with it Lieutenant-Colonel Lyster and Lieutenant O'Bryen; Lieutenant Brownlow, of the 1st P.I. being attached. The last-named officer is much wanted with his own corps, which has proceeded from Dera Ismail Khan to Bunnoo, to relieve the 3rd Sikhs. For some time past Coke's Rifles have not been flush of officers. They marched to Quetta in the spring of 1877 with a couple of captains, a subaltern (a probationer for the Staff Corps), and an invalid surgeon. And now that they are once more moving up to the front, they are deprived of the services of Captain Howell, on medical furlough, Captain Showers on special duty in Baluchistan, and Lieutenant Brownlow; while Lieutenant Henderson, who was recently officiating as Quartermaster, has gone back to his ownregiment, the 44th N.I. (Sylhet Light Infantry).

A number of Rohillas and Telegus have been captured, who were concerned in the late dacoity and murder at Bolarum (the head-quarters of the Hyderabad Contingent Force) and in other dacoities in the Nizam's territory. They have pointed out stolen property of the value of two or three thousand rupees and some of the arms they had used in their raids. Many have admitted having used torture in compelling their victims to give up their valuables. The Telegoo prisoners, who are residents of Secunderabad, are being tried by the Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel Mayne, and the Rohillas are to be tried in the city of Hyderabad by His Highness the Nizam's High Court.

It is stated that the cotton crop in the neighbourhood of Agra is being damaged by caterpillars.

"Atlas," in the *World*, asks the following very pertinent question:—Would it not be better for the Government to leave to the newspapers the work of supplying information about the Afghan war? After the massacre at Kabul they kindly undertook the office, he adds, and the result is that they are always a day late, if not more. They have every advantage in having command of the wires, and yet the *Standard*, with its correspondents at all head quarters, beats them continually. For one instance out of many, I got the news of the outbreak at Herat in that paper on Friday morning, twelve hours by the clock after it left Ali Kheyl. The "official" telegram comes out on Monday. But by that time the newspaper has again anticipated the Government in announcing the Embassy from the Amir to Roberts.

The Lucknow commemoration dinner, held at the "Albion," Aldersgate Street, London, was a very quiet affair. Lord Napier of Magdala was unable to fulfil his promise of taking the chair, being still detained on the Continent. General Commelin presided in his place, supported by Sir Henry Havelock. The proceedings were held to be strictly private, so no reports of the speeches have been allowed to appear. Many of the men who took part in the relief of Lucknow were away from town, but amongst those who attended were Major-General D. S. Dodson, C.B., Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., M.P., C.B., Colonel N. H. Shute, and Colonel Digby Barker, late 64th Regiment; Colonel W. W. Lynch, Colonel J. H. Wade, late 90th Light Infantry; Lieut-Colonel H. J. Haydock, 41st Regiment; Major W. T. Johnstone, late 1-12th Irregular Cavalry; Major John Findlay, late 78th Highlanders; Major W. A. Battine, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Major H. B. Savory, late 78th Highlanders; and Captain P. A. L. Pnippe, late 90th Light Infantry.

Postal arrangements at Quetta and Kandahar do not work quite so smoothly as they might do. A recent letter from the latter station remarks:—It is scarcely credible, but at the same time no less a fact, that overland stamps cannot be procured at the present time at Quetta or Kandahar. The offices at those places can supply one anna stamps, but nothing of a higher denomination. The blame does not rest so much with postmasters as with the higher officials of the Postal Department, where rules are not calculated to meet the exigencies of active service. But what can be expected from a Postmaster-General who, when asked to improve the postal service to Quetta, replied "you have the telegraph, what more do you want?"

The Cape news to hand by this mail state that Cetewayo left Fort Victoria, near Ulundi, on the morning of the 1st inst., for Maritzburg, accompanied by three wives and five followers. The King was greatly moved on seeing Captain Shepstone, the High Commissioner's secretary. The Cape Ministry, on the application of Sir Garnet Wolseley, have agreed to provide a suitable place for Cetewayo at Cape Town pending the pleasure of her Majesty as to his future disposal, and he was to be brought there at once. Sir Garnet Wolseley had announced to the chiefs that Zululand will be divided into three parallels, under four white Residents, of whom John Dunn will be one. A meeting of chiefs selected to govern territories was held at Ulundi on the 1st ult. to sign the terms upon which they were to be allowed to rule. Six only attended, including John Dunn. Six others were absent, having made a mistake as to the day of the meeting. The terms bind the chiefs to accept the boundaries assigned to their territories; not to permit the existence of any military organization; not to allow the importation of arms and ammunition; not to take the life of any person till after a fair trial, and not to tolerate witchcraft; to surrender fugitives from justice; not to sell or alienate land; to allow persons to settle upon or quit the territory unmolested so long as they acknowledge the chief's authority; to abide by the decision of the British Resident in disputes with British subjects; and to settle the succession to chieftainship and all other matters not included in the terms in accordance with the ancient laws and usages of the people. With the exception of a small refractory portion in the north-west, Sir Garnet Wolseley reports that peace is now thoroughly established in Zululand. Sir Garnet Wolseley's next work will be in the Transvaal. The operations against Secocoeni, recently stopped, are to be resumed. Sir Garnet Wolseley hopes that the chief will give in without fighting as Cetewayo is caught, but those on the spot think that nothing but fighting will bring Secocoeni to an unconditional surrender. Secocoeni lately sent a message to our camp for a white man to be sent to talk and arrange about the prisoners. Major Conington, of the 24th Regiment, sent Captains Dennison and Simpson. We now learn that they were nearly killed. All the women and children were paraded at the King's kraal to see how the white men would die. The council sat for five hours; but fortunately Secocoeni's brother, who has proved friendly on previous occasions, finally succeeded in getting these two officers away safely. The telegrams mention an important piece of political news. Mr. Solomon having moved in the Cape House of Assembly for the nomination of a Select Committee to investigate the native petitions against disarmament, the Government announced that they would regard the adoption of the motion as a vote of censure. Ultimately by an amendment proposed by Mr. De Wet, expressing approval of the ministerial policy and confidence in the Government, was carried by 38 to 17 votes.

The Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, in addressing his constituents at Arbroath, spoke in favour of a reform of the land laws, of a rate-paying franchise in the counties, denounced as extravagant the Government expenditure, and said he should not be surprised if the financial state of the country were found to be so bad as to justify the nation in calling to the rescue the greatest financier of the age, Mr. Glad-tone. The principal cause of the financial embarrassment was the mismanagement of foreign affairs by the Government. He condemned the Zulu war, and trusted that the unrighteous campaign in Afghanistan might not end in a terrible retribution. With regard to Eastern affairs, the policy of sustaining Turkey as a Power in the East was a folly. He expressed the hope that if a Liberal Ministry did by-and-by come into office it would put an end to the convention which obliges England, under certain circumstances, to defend Turkey; that it would give up Cyprus, or hand it over to Greece; that it would withdraw from financial interference in Egypt, abandon aggression in Asia and Africa, and concentrate its attention on reforms at home.

It is reported in the London press that at the "pressing request" of Dr. Kenealy, the Tichborne claimant has consented to contest Nottingham at the general election, "provided the Queen released him at the expiration of his first seven years" of penal servitude. What next, and next?

The Bishop of Manchester, in the course of an address in connection with the opening of the lecture session of the Leeds Mechanics Institution, stated that the future of England necessarily depended upon her young men. He hoped they would be able and ready to take up the burden of responsibility when it came, and that they would prepare for the day when the future of the country would rest upon them. In the course of his address the Bishop said:—One of the most regrettable phenomena of the day is the bitterness, almost the fierceness that is infusing itself into political antagonism. I know that this will give offence to some, but I cannot help it. I never see a new Liberal or Conservative club rising in its architectural splendour—for whatever pressure there may be in other directions, there always seems to be money forthcoming for these palatial structures—than the thought springs up in my mind, "There is another bulwark of partisanship, another hindrance to the formation of a sound, generous, enlightened opinion on national questions."

DISPERSION OF THE MUTINEERS AT KABUL.

The following detailed account of the proceedings of General Roberts's force before entering Kabul is supplied by the "special correspondent" of the Allahabad paper:—

Cabul, 9th Oct.—The mutineers' last effort, as regards the Kabul city, has been made and has failed; and our force is now encamped on the Sish Sung ridge within gunshot of the walls. The present policy is not to enter the city for a few days, as the mutinous regiments have fled towards Turkestan, and nothing is to be gained by an immediate occupation of the city.

The course of events since my last despatch has been as follows:—Yesterday morning news was brought that the fortified camp at Sherpur had been evacuated; but that the enemy would probably hold a strong position on the fortified ridge running down to the Kabul river, just north of the city. General Massy, with the 9th Lancers, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and 12th Bengal Lancers, was sent at 1 o'clock round by Sherpur to cut off their retreat along the Bamian road, while a force of infantry under Gen eral Baker was pushed upwards from the camp at Beni-Hissar to the fortified ridge, which runs upwards from Bala Hissar and faces the ridge held by the mutineers. General Massy moved rapidly from camp; and soon after seeing the Sish Sung ridges signted the enemy on the hills to the left. They were plainly in large numbers; three or four standards were flying, and guns were seen in position. General Massy's cavalry was beyond range, and were halted just past the Sherpur camp, which was found deserted. It is in the form of a parallelogram over a mile and half long, with walls 20 feet high and strong flanking positions for guns at intervals of 150 yards. On entering it we found the place silent as the grave; the long lines of barrack-rooms running parallel to the walls being quite empty. There are only three sides of the parallelogram complete, a low strong ridge serving in lieu of the wall on the rear. On this ridge is a small village, which no doubt was used as the soldiers' bazaar. The enemy had taken away all their effects, but had left 78 guns behind, which were made a prize of at once. They were in good order, though the sights of some had been knocked off. But little ammunition was found, the magazine having been blown up on the previous evening. The guns included one 32-pounder, three 24-pounders, two bronze 8 inch Howitzers, one iron ditto, 17 Armstrong pattern field-pieces, 6 brass mountain guns, 4 shell ditto, and four brass field-guns. Two squadrons were detailed to watch the plain in which the Sherpur camp is built; while the rest faced round towards Kabul and obtained a good view of the enemy's rear. Pushing on from Sherpur, General Massy worked round, keeping the rebels constantly left rear, and finally passed through a low gap in the hills into the fertile plain in which the Chardeh villages lie, and through which the Bamian, Ghuzni and Turkestan road runs. Local information was that three regiments with eleven guns were on the ridge, and Kabul was found afterwards to be true, though they had been joined by about 800 sudmash-s of sorts from the Kabul city and provincial villages. The enemy's camp, with tents, horses, &c., was seen at the foot of the ridge within 1000 yards of the village of Debramang. The cavalry formed up in the fields to await the infantry attack; the 5th Punjab Cavalry going off to the right to block the main Bamian road. The enemy on the ridge contented themselves with throwing occasional shells at our videttes, and the villagers fired at a party which tried to open communication with the latter. In the meantime General Baker, with 320 of the 92nd Highlanders, 2 companies 72nd, 7 companies 23rd Pioneers, 2 mountain guns, and one Gatling, had left Beni-Hissar at noon, and by a quarter to 4 had effected a fearful climb get into position on the top of Bala Hissar ridge. He shelled the enemy who answered shot for shot, but nothing more occurred; first one that Gatlings were tried at a tower at the base of the ridge and the 72nd picking off the gunners of the 6-in pieces on the enemy's camp. They had worked down hill to a tower on a ridge overlooking the Kabul river, and were waiting for re-inforcements to storm the heights. Unfortunately night came on before General Baker could get the 2 companies of Goorkhas, the wing of the 67th, and 2 mountain guns. To attack then was of course out of the question, and our troops slept in their arms, fervently hoping the enemy would remain. At about midnight, it was reported they had been clearing out, and the first to enter a strong patrol reached their camp all had fled, leaving their guns, tents, &c., still in position.

They managed to get clear away without the cavalry hearing them; and reports to-day state that 800 of the most resolute had taken mules and ridden off on the Bamian road. Ghuzni, to meet the three regiments coming up from Ghuzni. Massy is now in pursuit, and Macpherson is following in support with the remainder of the 67th, 28th Native Infantry, and 4 horse-artillery guns on elephants.

Kabul itself is, therefore, quite clear now, and we can enter it when ever we choose. The guns captured on the ridge were six field-pieces and six mountain guns, and two field pieces were found in camp; and an immense store of ammunition, 30 camels, 4 elephants, and several mules and ponies also fell into our hands.

It is to be regretted that the enemy got off. Two hours more of daylight and scarcely a man would have escaped. It is plain that the villagers are quite hostile to us all round Kabul and no quarter is given to any found firing upon us. Prisoners taken in fight are also shot. The leaders of mutineers are the Ameer's most trusted friends. Ko hnil Khan, who was sent specially by him to meet Cavagnari at Shutargurdan, was the principal leader both at Charasia and on the heights yesterday. There is no doubt of concealed action among the Ameer's officers, and unluckily none of the leaders have been taken. Sirdar Naik Mahomed Khan is really the head of all. It now appears that only a quarter of the magazine in the Bala Hissar was looted, and there are now in that fortress about twenty-six guns in perfect order and several rock-ts, old presents of the Indian Government. Nowab Khan, colonel of artillery, came in yesterday to know what orders General Roberts had to give about them, and was told they were to remain there for the present. No one can suppose any captured guns will be given to the Ameer. He is still with us.

CAMP SIAH-SUNG, KABUL, Oct. 10.

The pursuit by cavalry under General Massy along the Ramian road resulted only in a small body of the enemy, about 20 strong, being overtaken after twelve hours' ride. These were all killed by the 5th Punjab Cavalry. They had taken refuge on a low hill, which was surrounded. Our troopers dismounted and shot down the majority, the rest being sabred as they tried to escape. Their leader was killed in single combat by Rahmut Ali Khan, a native officer, and a small standard he had with him captured. He was plainly an officer of some importance. Our cavalry returned after a night's twenty miles from Kabul had been reached nothing more being heard of the enemy. General Massy reached the camp here about 9 o'clock last night. The men had been fourteen hours in saddle.

The story of 800 Afghans keeping together is now said to be false, all having dispersed except 100 who escorted their leader, Mahomed Jan, towards Turkestan. The three regiments at Ghuzni are reported to be only five miles out of that place, while four days ago our force from Kandahar was at Mazr, two long marches from Ghuzni. The enemy has been extremely well informed of all our movements, though their source of information cannot be absolutely fixed upon. It was probably given by some of the Ameer's retainers, who see all that goes on in our camp. Last night a large amount of horses, ammunition, &c., was left on the camping ground at Beni-Hissar in charge of the 72nd Highlanders. Mounted sowars, it seems, were sent round to the tribes in this neighbourhood asking them to gather in force and to attack the camp, as much loot could be got, and only a few men had been left in camp. The exemplary severity we have shown in shooting all the men caught in arms again at once, deterred the villagers from collecting together, and no attack was made. The 72nd had drawn in their camp well under the walls of a garden overlooking the ground, and had formed a kind of *lagger* with flour bags, &c., but not one shot was fired all night. The whole of the stores were brought in here to-day. The 5th Goorkhas hold the ridge overlooking the Bala Hissar, and the 5th Punjab Cavalry are in the Sherpur entrenched camp, to prevent the barracks there being destroyed by the local peasantry for sake of woodwork and other material. In two or three days we shall probably move into the Bala Hissar, in which five months' provisions are to be stored. The city is quiet, and the camp is quite thronged with petty traders who bring in food, clothing, &c., for sale and freely among our troops. Sir Frederick Roberts inspected the Sherpur camp and the captured guns to-day, but no movement of troops took place. In a short time the force under General Gough will march back to the Khyber, leaving a garrison in the Bala Hissar in this direction, pending further news of the Khyber force whose advance seems to be very slow.

The political situation shows no development; the Ameer coinciding in all that is done, now that the flight of the mutineers has moved his apprehension of Kabul being sacked. If the attack on the 8th had been made earlier in the day, the only outlet for Mahomed Jan and his 2,000 troops would have been to Kabul itself. The city would then have been taken by storm, and as Sir Frederick Roberts said in his proclamation we could not have been held responsible for the consequences. At present the strictest orders prevail against anyone entering the city, which perhaps even now may harbour many mutineers.

BANKING IN THE PUNJAB.

The half-yearly report of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, shows that the Bank has had a most prosperous six months, earning over 13 per cent., of which, however, they divide only 8 per cent., as they increase the reserve fund by one-fifth, write off the balance of their old bad debts fund and carry forward a considerable sum to next account. The Bank's steady progress is shown in a statement appended to the report, from which we notice that the working capital has increased from Rs. 11,97,157 on 1st January, 1878, to Rs. 23,24,770 on 30th June, 1879, thus nearly doubling the funds in eighteen months.

Run over and Killed.—Mr. W. Wilson, an assistant in the Traffic Superintendent's Office, Eastern Bengal Railway Co., and also an enquiry officer of the Company, while coming from the Library to the Sealdah station platform on Wednesday the 8th instant, at about 10 a. m., was run over by an engine passing over him, separating one of his arms and legs and smashing his waist, from the effects of which he died immediately after. A train had just arrived at the station, and the engine was going to be put up in the shed. The driver tried his best to stop the engine, but could not do it, his wife arrived from Barrackpore, where they lived, by the 4 p.m. train. The body was ordered to be buried, after formal investigation by the Inspector of the Narcoldangah Police and the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah.—*Englishman.*

The Coonoor Ghaut Railway.—At a preliminary meeting of a few of the opposents to the extension of the Railway up the Coonoor Ghaut, it was decided that no petition should at present be taken in the matter, as it was believed that the present Government are opposed to the extension, and it was therefore, unnecessary to call a monster meeting in view to submitting another memorial in opposition to the one forwarded by the committee of twenty-five in furtherance of the scheme. It was also decided to await the reply of the Madras Government in reference to the memorial now before it. A correspondent informs us that, in the opinion of a large number of planters, Kotagherry and Coonoor will derive a railway, the ghaut will not benefit them in any way, and under this circumstance they are not prepared to accept the terms under which it is contemplated to raise the guarantee fund for the Coonoor Ghaut Railway.—*Madras Times.*

BOMBAY.

The Band at the Apollo Bandar.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

March	Azathe ..... J. Schenck.
Overture	Bonne und Dichter ..... Sappé.
Selection	Tancredi ..... Rossini.
Waltz	Erablings Lieder ..... Ziehrer.
Quadrille	Hits and Miss ..... Hervé.
Galop	..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Confirmation Service.—The Bishop of Bombay will hold a Confirmation at Trinity Church, Sonapur, at six o'clock to-morrow (Friday) evening.

A Vagrant.—A European, named John Cove, was yesterday declared a vagrant before Mr. Ryan, at the the Girgaon Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

The Rookminibai Dispensary at Kalyan.—During the month of September last 612 patients were treated in this charitable institution, of whom 513 were new admissions (including 4 indoor patients), of which 457 were cured, 113 absented, and 39 are still under treatment. This includes 99 remaining from last month.

Breach of the Liquor Licence.—Merwanjee Munshee jee and Hormusjee Dorabjee, two Parsee shopkeepers, were yesterday convicted before Mr. Nanabhoy Moorjee, at the First Police Court of selling a pint of spirituous liquor in their shop between sunset and sunrise, contrary to one of the conditions of their licence. They were fined Rs. 40 and Rs. 20 respectively.

Theft.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Sydoo Mees Goolam Hoosein and two others were convicted by Mr. Ardeshir Merwanjee, the first two of stealing a quantity of roots of the value of Rs. 15, the property of one Abdool Noor Mahomed, and the third one of dishonestly receiving a portion of the said stolen property, having reason to believe the same to be stolen. The first two being old offenders, were sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for a year; the third prisoner was fined Rs. 100.

Committed to the Sessions.—At the Girgaon Police Court yesterday, Caitan Francis, *alias* Caitan Jukey, an old offender, and John Thomas Deighton were committed by Mr. Ryan to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the former on a charge of house-breaking by night and theft of jewellery, &c., of the value of Rs. 315-12, belonging to Mr. R. Johnstone, and the latter on a charge of dishonestly receiving and voluntarily assisting in the disposal of a portion of the said stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen.

Writing an Abusive Letter to a Dockyard Official.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. George Glover, master of the S. S. Uruu, appeared before Mr. Cooper to answer the complaint preferred against him by Captain Carew, of H. M.'s Dockyard, in having written to him a letter calling him "a cur and a coward," which was likely to provoke a breach of the peace. The Magistrate asked the defendant if he had written the letter in question to the complainant, and, on his replying in the affirmative, questioned him if he was ready and willing to apologise for what he had done. The defendant gave an unqualified apology, which satisfied the complainant, and was thereupon discharged with a warning.

Dholleea Parsi and Ginning Company.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday at its registered office, 2, Forbes Street, for the purpose of confirming a special resolution passed at a meeting held on the 27th ultimo, and of which Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Banaji, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided. On the motion of Mr. Charles Chambers, seconded by Mr. Fred. Chambers, the following resolution was unanimously confirmed:—"That the provisional agreement, dated the 3rd day of September, 1879, made between the Dholleea Press and Ginning Company, Limited, of the one part, and Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., of the other part, providing for the continuance of the management of the said company by the said Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, be approved and confirmed."

The Charge of Defamation against a Railway Officer.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. William Wragg, an engine-driver in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, appeared before Mr. Cooper to answer the complaint preferred against him by Mr. Anthony Joseph Pereira, the station master at Colaba, in having defamed him some time ago by stating, in the presence of some of the employés of the company, that he levied black-mail on fishermen travelling on that line, and that he extorted money from the Muhammadans to pay off the town debts. Mr. Prescot (of Messrs. Prescot and Winter) appeared to defend the accused. Before the case was proceeded with, the complainant

shot wound in right leg, 20th July, Morosi's Mountain, Herschel.

SIR ARCHIBALD FORBES ON THE ZULU WAR.

On Sept. 24 Mr. Archibald Forbes delivered a lecture on the Zulu war in St. James's Hall, which was filled with a highly appreciative audience, who loudly cheered his description of Lord William Beresford as an officer, who, though regardless of his own life, was eminently careful of the lives in his charge. Of Lord Chelmsford, he said that when the day of battle came he must be indeed a fastidious combatant who would crave for a finer chief under whom to serve. Mr. Forbes said that he had travelled in almost every description of wheeled carriage and in all parts of the world but for aggressive discomfort and insecurity he thought nothing in the world equalled a South African post-car, driven as it was at terrific speed over country which could scarcely be said to have a road. He said in order to appreciate the services of Brigadier Wood properly one should know his personality. His men feared him, but loved him so that they would have cheerfully given their lives for him to the last man. From January to August General Wood had never had his boots or clothes off save while changing them or taking a bath. He was, moreover, modest as a girl—the lecturer hoped the simile was not out of date—and the worst place to learn of his deeds was in his own company. Colonel Buller was a man who, if again called upon to serve the country in emergency, had a great future before him. He was one of the most remarkable men of the time. He had at one time set himself to study engineering in the workshop, and when in command of irregulars had constructed some of his time in repairing the locks, &c., of the guns. He had found that he did not understand partisan warfare, and had gone for some months' apprenticeship under an old Afrisander to learn it. He was then able to take command of an irregular force, and when serving with it took a dislike to the leader he was serving with, and deserted with his men, and came over to Wood—"Awag," as he said, "from that other man." The authorities had asked for some explanation of this remarkable conduct, but he took no trouble to afford it. Mr. Forbes gave a terrible description of the ghastly horrors of Isandula, where the corn scattered from the wagons had grown up around the sad remains of the men who had died with their faces to the foe, and described the thick ring of bodies, both of white and black, which lay round the corpse of Colonel Durnford. As to the place of slaughter itself, all he would say was that if the whole world was searched for a position he thought none could be found more calculated to lead to being successfully surprised than the spot which had been selected as the camp of Isandula. The lecturer led the audience with him through the sad night in camp when the news arrived of the death of the Prince Imperial, the grief amounting almost to prostration, succeeded by indignant anger, and gave a description of the finding of the body and of its surroundings. He said that it was incumbent for him to express his opinion of Lieutenant Carey, neither would he meddle with the question of the responsibility that had exposed the Prince to such danger. He would not ask whether the Prince had been a loss to France or not, but he was certain that he had been a loss to the profession of arms, for this was the pursuit of the Prince and his study which he had followed *con amore*. He said he had often conversed with the Prince, but had always been careful to avoid the subject of the Franco-Prussian war. The Prince himself, however, had in Africa introduced the subject, and had told him some anecdotes with regard to the earlier portion of that struggle. Mr. Forbes gave a vivid description of the movement on Ulundi and of the reconaissance of Buller's Horse, during which Buller selected the battle-ground for the next day, and which was marked by the grand episode of Lord William Beresford's riding back, and compelling a wounded sergeant to get up on his pony with him, barely in time to get back safely. Mr. Forbes, in conclusion, said the Zulus were unable to contend against the weight of the English fire, but they had proved that they could dare and die with a valour and devotion unsurpassed by the soldiery of any age or country, and that, although the Zulu war might have been a ghastly mistake, it had been valuable as a training to the British army.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S VISIT TO VIENNA

(The Times.)

VIENNA, SEPT. 23.

As in its whole course the visit of Prince Bismarck little resembles the visits of this kind made by the statesmen of one country to the capital of another, it is impossible not to be struck by the fact that Prince Bismarck comes to return the visit of Count Andrassy, and this personal character of the visit gives to it a character of intimacy and unreserved confidence such as probably a meeting of the leading statesmen of two States rarely has. In finding explanation in the strongly-marked individuality of the two men and in the relations which have sprung up between them in consequence of this. During the last eight years "*A gentilhomme, gentilhomme; à corsaire, corsaire et demi*," is the *mot* attributed to Prince Bismarck as regulating his line of conduct with others. However different in other respects, this rule of dealing, even in diplomatic intercourse as a gentleman with a gentleman, was one better suited to the character and views of Count Andrassy than that finessing and over-reaching which has been hallowed by tradition as the acme of diplomatic wisdom. Not belonging himself to the guild, Count Andrassy could not be blind to the fact that with the great publicity and the rapid and close intercourse between nations, each was too well aware of the strength and weaknesses of the other, and could so well gauge them that little scope remained for surprises and *coups de chesire*, and that such, even if they earned momentary applause, ended in failure. Therefore, as gentlemen the German and Austrian statesmen began to deal with each other. They played an open game, showing each other their cards. While the game was new and the players knew each other but imperfectly there may have been moments of doubt in the mind of one or the other whether all the cards had really been shown, but soon each found that he could trust the other, and the Eastern crisis brilliantly justified this confidence and proved also the incalculable advantage of this system of action on the part of the two States. If the more intimate transactions of this period are ever made known, it will be seen to what extent this frankness was carried, neither side disguising from the other all the means at its disposal to check and defeat any of the exaggerated or unfair demands and pretensions. The result was that by common efforts a scheme, or rather compromise, was found, in which the interests and political necessities of both sides were fairly taken into account. Besides overcoming the actual difficulties, this course of proceeding had the invaluable advantage of proving the similarity, and in some respects almost the identity, of interests which existed between the two great central European States, now that the line between the sphere of each was clearly and definitively drawn, so that no possible rivalry or even misunderstanding could arise on this point. The evidence has been so clear, indeed, that there can be little doubt on the future. Still, as this intimacy between Germany and Austria had been mainly brought about by the two statesmen, the question may well have arisen. How will it be worked when one of the two will be no more in his place? In spite of all assurances to the contrary, the course adopted by Count Andrassy of resigning while enjoying the full confidence of his Sovereign and at the moment when the full execution of the Treaty of Berlin and the pacific occupation of the Lom line almost disarmed opposition to the policy followed seemed so unusual that it might well give rise to suspicion that there were other causes besides fatigue and overwork which had concurred in bringing about this resolution, and the working of which might eventually lessen the intimacy which had sprung up between Germany and Austria within the last eight years. "Come and see with your own eyes" seems to have been the best device to remove any doubt in the mind of the Chancellor, and to prove that the feeling of personal attachment of Count Andrassy for Germany and her Chancellor is fully shared in by the Sovereign and people of Austria-Hungary, and that, based as it is on common interests and tested in critical times, it is independent of persons. The German Chancellor has had full opportunity of seeing this. The reception on the part of the Sovereign and the greeting on the part of the population were such as are given to a trusted and valued friend rather than to a foreign statesman.

VIENNA, SEPT. 24.

Both Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy have rather a name for being fond of surprises and for liking to do things differently from other people. There may be some truth in this allegation, which has often been brought against them as a reproach; but it finds its explanation not only in the strongly marked individuality of the two men, but also in their exceptional positions, which enable them better than those outside to see the working of all the threads. Thus, while they were credited with indulging during their interviews in confidential policy and trying to make provision for every sort of possible and impossible eventuality, they seem, on the contrary, to have worked practically, taking advantage of the opportunity to go, one by one, through the questions of the present day—that is, those which are actually in the foreground or may be brought forward at any moment. Naturally those questions connected with the East were the first to be considered although, with the exception, perhaps, of the Greek question, there remains none of the more vital questions dealt with in the Berlin Treaty unsettled. There are, and there will be for some time to come, numbers of secondary questions cropping up in connexion with this treaty, as a consequence of the more or less successful working of one or another point of the settlement. This latter itself has so radically altered the state of things in the East that it forms, as it were, a new starting point for the Eastern policy of every one of the Great Powers. It seems natural, therefore, that this general situation as it now presents itself should have formed a subject of discussion. A review of the various questions having the character of actuality was the most infallible test for finding if and how far the interest and views of the two States were really in that harmony which it was their wish should continue to prevail. Crucial as the test was, it may be said, without exaggeration, that it has been found applicable to every point, so that as regards the pending questions or those that seem likely to arise in the near future a common line of policy has been found which will enable the two States to act together. By this method the surest guarantee has been gained that the personal change about to be made in the direction of foreign affairs in Austria-Hungary will in no way affect the policy, but that this latter will move in the same direction as hitherto. It is almost needless to say that this policy is pacific and conservative, based on the conviction that the settlement made in Berlin, brought about, as it has been, by a compromise of the different interests concerned, may and ought to be a point of rest. Efforts are to be sincerely and honestly directed for a fair working of that settlement and for the consolidation of the Turkish Empire in its present limits, as well as for the different organizations in the Balkan peninsula. The joint efforts of the two Empires will be directed, sure as they are not to remain isolated, are in themselves a strong guarantee of a peaceful course of events. For this reason the understanding between Germany and Austria, aiming, as it does, at the maintenance of the present state of things and at the spirit of all idea of venture, is considered a step not only in the interest of Germany and Austria, but of all Europe. At the same time, while in the interviews of the two statesmen a rare harmony was found to exist on these questions, it could not escape notice that by the commercial policy lately established in the German Empire the commercial relations existing between the two countries were likely to be so seriously affected that it might well end in the two States, politically so united, being at war with each other's common cality. Owing to the Imperial Tariff of 1865, the commercial relations between the two countries have assumed very large proportions. The tariff now introduced on both sides, and, above all, the abolition on the part of Germany of the concessions on through traffic enjoyed by Austrain goods by reason of a special convention on the German railways threatens to ruin in a great measure this trade. On the part of Austria a readiness has all along been expressed to come to some arrangement and to conclude new treaties; this, however, was declined. The subject was a delicate one to bring forward, and it is therefore so much the more significant of the value which the German Chancellor sets on a thorough understanding with Austria that it was he who took the initiative in this respect, expressing his readiness to come to an agreement about a new tariff and a railway convention. He promised to bring the matter forward immediately upon his return to Berlin, so that Commissioners might be at once appointed to negotiate on this subject. He did not indeed disguise the fact that he was no friend of conventions of this nature, but he recognized the importance of completing the political by a commercial understanding, and he wished this to be considered as a political concession. The concession certainly does not lose in value by this, perhaps rather the reverse. Anyhow, it will be greatly appreciated here and by most people in Germany. Much of the Austrian export to France and England—grain, flour, and other produce—passed through German agents and merchants, just as most of the German manufactures sent to the Danubian provinces went through the hands of Austrian commission agents in Hungary or in those provinces. The new German tariff and the restrictions on the traffic are not yet in force, and already ways have been sought and in some measure found to counteract their effect by avoiding the route through Germany, as far as this was possible, by sending the goods via Trieste and Fiume, the latter of which has received quite a great start by this movement. This is not all, for restrictions on one side are apt to suggest reprisals on the other; so that any restrictions by the raising of rates on the German railways for the transit of goods from Austria to the west would be likely to lead to similar restrictions on German goods bound for the east. Apart from all political considerations, both countries have reason to congratulate themselves that this danger is now to be avoided. By coming to an agreement in this direction a great step will have been made towards cementing and strengthening the political understanding, which would have been incomplete without it, and Prince Bismarck may well go away with the consciousness that he has laid a permanent foundation to the relations between Austria and Germany.

The German Chancellor leaves to-night for Berlin. The departure is to be as private as was the arrival, except, of course, for Count Andrassy and the public, which, no doubt, will claim its share in the farewell as well as in the greeting. Yesterday morning was passed in visits. The Chancellor called on the French, Italian, and Turkish Ambassadors who are alone in town, the English and Russian Ambassadors being away on leave, and on the Papal Nuncio, Cardinal Jacobini, with whom he remained for an hour. The Chancellor then called on the Hungarian Minister-President. In the evening Prince and Princess Bismarck were entertained at dinner by Count and Countess Andrassy at their residence at the Foreign Office. After the other guests had withdrawn the Chancellor remained with Count Andrassy and M. Tisza until near midnight.

PARIS, SEPT. 23.

On perusing the subjoined remarks, which I took down from Prince Bismarck's lips last year, your readers will be pleased by the signal confirmation now being given them by his reception at Vienna. Unfortunately, that part relating to France is not quite borne out by facts, and despite the imperious intervention of Count Moltke, despite, too, the naturally forgiving temper of the French, Paris is never likely to present the spectacle now offered by Vienna. The peace of the world would certainly have gained more than Germany would have lost had Alsace-Lorraine, despoiled of all its fortresses, been made a field of neutral zone, an honorable barrier between the two countries, and had Germany substituted for a sacrifice of territory, which a nation can never forget, a still heavier indemnity, which ever prosperous France would soon have forgotten. They say that in the last few years afterwards the streets of Paris full of exuberance at the sight of the victorious statesmen who had spared France the pang of dismemberment, while reassured Europe would have been absorbed in the beneficent works of peace, and Germany would be first to feel its effects by devoting all her efforts to her material prosperity, instead of groaning under the crushing burden of her military organization. We had been speaking of the San Stefano Treaty and the Prince said:—

"When an enemy is vanquished you may set your foot on his neck and make him give up what you want, but it is necessary to think of the consequences of victory as well as of the consequences of defeat. We should not be where we are had I in 1866 acted like Ignatieff and taken territory from Austria. At that time I had everybody pressed me to take territory, but I stood out, and I have often since had reason to be glad of it."

At this point I involuntarily glanced at the Prince, who was by my side. Without appearing to turn his eyes, he perceived the movement, and resumed:—

"I know what you mean; but in 1871 I acted quite in the same way. At that time France was in our hands; Paris was captured, the Commune was in preparation, everything was disorganized; and had I done like Ignatieff I should have demanded Picardy and Champagne. But that entered nobody's head; and even when I was pressed to take Belfort along with Metz, I refused and said, 'No, Belfort is in the hands of the French; it must be left there.' Even as to Metz, too, on seeing the despair it caused poor little Thiers I hesitated. But you know that at the end of such a campaign military men must always be taken into account. I had to listen to Moltke, who said to me, 'Metz in our hands or in French hands makes a difference of 100,000 soldiers more or less.' I could not throw on my country the burden of putting 100,000, men more into the field at a given moment."

The *Times* publishes the following article on Prince Bismarck's visit:—

Public attention in Europe is very naturally concentrated for the moment on Prince Bismarck's visit to Vienna. In the present condition of European politics it is inevitable that a series of interviews and negotiations between the powerful German Chancellor and a statesman who, though on the eve of a nominal retirement, still represents the dominant tendencies of Austrian policy, should be watched with keen interest, and should give rise to a host of surmises, some reasonable, some extravagant, some altogether visionary and chimerical. The popular judgment is apt, not without some reason to be a little impatient of the finer subtleties of diplomatic intercourse; the tangled web of interests and motives, even of personal regards and antagonisms, is never more than partially revealed to its view, and it is, therefore, forced to draw its practical conclusions from a broad survey of the facts at any given moment presented to its notice. It was impossible, for instance, for outside observers to see all that was meant a few years ago by the alliance of the three Emperors, but public opinion rightly regarded it as a full moment for the immediate future of Europe, and the result has abundantly justified the promptings of popular instinct. At the present moment a similar instinct, discarding and ignoring the more subtle trivial details of the immediate situation, discerns in the significant renewal of cordial relations between Germany and Austria something like a new departure in European politics. The Triple Alliance has done its work; it has created a new situation, and brought fresh living and interests into prominent importance. In face of these new interests a fresh adjustment of international relations recommends itself to the statesmen of Central Europe. We need not consider at present curiously what are the motives which have brought Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy to the point of a very significant *rapprochement*. It is more to the purpose to treat the understanding as an accomplished fact, to forecast its consequences as far may be without any futile endeavour to penetrate its hidden motives, and to measure its effects on the general European situation.

Setting aside conjecture, then, as certainly vain and probably misleading, we may accept with some degree of assurance the statement that the results of the conferences between the two statesmen has been to establish the conclusion that the interests of Austria and Germany in regard to pending European questions are in the main identical. This is clearly the substantial meaning of the meeting, and we may take for granted that the German Chancellor would not have undertaken a journey to Vienna if this conclusion had not been more or less clearly in view before he started. We have then to consider what is likely to be the effect of this understanding on other Powers whose interests, whether as coincident or antagonistic, are more or less connected with those of the two central European Powers. In the first place it is manifest that an Austro-German alliance, whether definite or merely conditional, signifies that both Powers are prepared to make common cause against a common enemy. Neither Power is by nature aggressive, while each has very much to defend and a great deal to lose. Italy is jealous of Austria, France of Germany, and Russia of both. The alliance of three necessarily checks the aggressive aspirations of the other three, and from this point of view we cannot but regard it as a fresh guarantee for the maintenance of the peace of Europe. Even if the official policy of Italy is moderate and conciliatory, it is impossible to ignore the agitation which has arisen to the cry of "Italia Irredenta," and both Austrian and German statesmen may be excused if they take timely and reasonable measures for withstanding it. From France the danger to Germany must be ever present to Prince Bismarck's mind, and the remarkable conversation of which our Paris Correspondent reminds us serves to show what an effect it has had and must continue to have on his policy. It is only fair to say, however, that the present Government of France has shown a politic indifference to the friendly demonstrations lately offered by Prince Gortschoff, and the cordial understanding long subsisting and lately ratified afresh between Lord Salisbury and M. Waddington is a proof that France is still firmly attached to the fulfilment of the settlement of Berlin, and therefore to the maintenance of the peace of Europe. But it is clear that the understanding between Germany and Austria does not regard solely the relations of the two countries with France and Italy respectively, though it is by no means devoid of significance in that respect. The two countries have common and even more potent interests in relation to their neighbour in the north and east. In spite of Imperial kin-ship and cordiality, it is impossible not to see that the interests of Germany and Russia, as represented by the policies of Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff respectively, are fraught with different aims and motives. The political rivalry of the "Two Chancellors" is the open secret of European diplomacy; but even this factor, like the personal regard of the two Emperors for one another, would count for little in the situation, if it were not for deeper national antagonisms and divergencies of political interest. It is well known, too, that Russia has watched the Austrian occupation of Bosnia with ill-concealed jealousy and mistrust, and only accepted with reluctance the portion of the Treaty of Berlin which sanctioned it. On this side, therefore, the understanding between Germany and Austria means a check to Russian aggression and restlessness, a maintenance of the international settlement so accomplished a year, and a security in addition on the part of the central European Powers that the re-organization of Eastern Europe shall be conducted at least as much under Western auspices as under the not very disinterested patronage of Russia. On whichever side we look, therefore, we may see in an Austro-German alliance a fresh guarantee that the peace and tranquillity of Europe will be maintained. It has little direct influence, perhaps, on the immediate interests of this country; but, as our interests are always those of peace, as we have nothing to gain and a great deal to lose from disquiet or disturbance in Europe, we cannot but regard with satisfaction an understanding which makes on all sides for peace, and furnishes in more than one direction a security against aggressive impulses the existence of which it would be the blindness to ignore.

Long before Germany became a united and powerful nationality, it was the settled policy of English statesmen to desire and promote her unity as a safeguard and bulwark against the aggressive spirit or her neighbours on either side. Not only had Englishmen an hereditary sympathy with liberal and national aspirations, but they saw that Germany in her full strength would be a guarantee for the peace and tranquillity of Europe. France on the one side had reached a height of things and was really losing her spirit could be roused by adventurous rulers, Russia on the other was remarkable not so much for periodic impulses of aggression as for a fixed and settled policy of advance. France has now won the respect of Europe by a wise moderation and forbearance under rulers who know how precarious is their gain and how certain is their loss from any unprovoked disturbance of the public peace; but the experience of the late war has again reminded Europe that the traditional policy of Russia is still unchanged. If therefore, that understanding established between Austria and Germany comes to be regarded in Europe as in the main a security against the aggressive policy which Russia has consistently pursued, we can hardly be much surprised. What the effect may be on Russian politics itself of this new departure in European politics it is difficult to discern at present. It is possible that, feeling something of a check in the West, Russia may turn with keener attention to the prosecution of her designs in the East. But so long as our own interests are unaffected, we certainly cannot complain if Russia takes such measures as prove from time to time to be necessary to establish and secure her position in Asia. We hear, strangely enough, from Simla, that a Russian force has just sustained a signal defeat in an expedition against the Tekke Turcomans. Such reverses, as we know to our cost, are more or less inevitable when a European Power is brought into close contact with the semi-civilized races of Central Asia. They have little intrinsic significance and still less political importance, except that they impose on the Power which suffers them the necessity of vindicating its supremacy. This is what we have to do in Afghanistan, and we cannot be surprised if Russia exhibits the same spirit in dealing with its own immediate neighbours. Nevertheless, the politics of Central Asia, and their relation to the interest and aims of the two European Powers more immediately concerned in them, will naturally engage the anxious attention of statesmen in this country for some time to come. The Austro-German understanding certainly makes for the peace of Europe, but have yet to see its effects on the balance of power in Asia.

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On TUESDAY, the 28th Inst. at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the bungalow erected thereon, situate, lying and being in Love Lane, Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 3,348 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the north by the Love Lane, on the south by the property of Canjee Chuttoor, on the west by the public passage and the property of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Passee Lane, and on the south by the property of the late Mr. Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.——, by the Municipal Assessment under No. 11, and registered in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar.

LOT No. 4.

On the same day, at 5 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece of parcel of land or ground with the bungalow erected thereon, situate, lying and being in Love Lane, Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 2,145 square yards or thereabout, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the north by the Love Lane, on the east by the property of Canjee Chuttoor, on the south and west by the property of the late Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.——, and by the Municipal Assessment under No. 13, and registered in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar.

LOT No. 5.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th, at 4 p.m., on the Premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements, dwelling house or wharehouse standing thereon, and situated without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Cajee Syed Street, near Musjeed or Mandvy Bunder, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 94, and containing by admeasurement 140 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by Cajee Syed Street, on the north by the property of Moosaa Maple, and on the south by the property of Goca Topen, and registered in the sub-district of Mandvy.

LOT No. 6.

On the same day, at 5 p.m., on the Premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with messuage, tenements, dwelling house or wharehouse standing thereon, and situated without the Fort wall of Bombay, in the 2nd Coombarwadas Street and containing by admeasurement 190 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the east by the 2nd Coombarwadas street, on the west by the 1st Coombarwada street, on the north by the property of Khateen Bhimjee, and on the South by the property of Esmaili Damerwalla, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 639, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, and registered in the sub-district of Mandvy.

LOT No. 7.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., on the Premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fusandarce Land or ground with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, situate at or near Gamatespoore, or the Gross Road leading to the Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 3,352 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the north by the property of Nowrojl Shapoorji Omrezar, on the south by the Foras Road, on the east by the property of Eduljee Sapoorjee, and on the west by the property of Ibrahim Haji Dada, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 87, and registered in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba.

LOT No. 8.

On FRIDAY, the 31st October, at 4 p.m., on the Premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenement and a bungalow and stable erected and standing thereon, situate at Mahim, Dadur, near the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Station, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 3,231 4-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the east by the Dadur Road, on the west by the G. I. P. Railway line, on the north by the property of Cassum Metheo, and on the south by the Batty ground or Cassum Hajee Ebram, and the said ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 427 and 477, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 81 and 82 and entered in the books of the Register under the sub-district of ——

LOT No. 9.

On MONDAY, the 3rd November, at 4 p.m., on the Premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenement and bungalow erected and standing thereon, situate at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 2,660 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the east by the property of Sudderu Wassoodew Rasoor, on the west by the Mahim Bazaar Road, on the south by the public passage, and on the north by the Oart of Shamrow Pandooring, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—, and by the Municipal Assessment under No. 73, and registered in the sub-district of ——

LOT No. 10.

On TUESDAY, the 4th November, at 3 p.m., at their Auction Rooms.

All that pieces or parcel of Fusandarce land or ground with the messuages, tenement and warehouse erected and standing thereon, situated at Mahomed Hoosein Cambakar Street without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 306 6-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the east by the Mahomed Hoossain Cambakar Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the south by the property of Hajee Ebrahim Joosub, and on the north by the property of Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3 in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar.

LOT No. 11.

On the same day, at 4 p.m., at their Auction Rooms.

All that piece or parcel of land or Fusandarce ground with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Mahomed Hoosein Cambakar Street in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 226 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by Mahomed Hoossain Cambakar Street, on the north by the property of Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed, and on the south by the property of the late Mr. Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.——, and by the Municipal Assessment under No. 13, and registered in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar.

LOT No. 12.

On the same day, at 5 p.m., at their Auction Rooms.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the bungalow and being in Mahomed Hoossain Cambakar Street, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 113 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by Mahomed Hoossain Cambakar Street, on the north by the property of Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed, and on the south by the property of the late Mr. Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib, and registered in the books of the Municipal Assessment under No.——, and registered in the sub-district of Mand